GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:819
ANSWERED ON:06.03.2002
NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL PROGRAMME
RAGHUVIR SINGH KAUSHAL

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme is being implemented to cure the targeted 85 percent patients; if so, the details in this regard alongwith the hurdles in the way of saving the cent percent patients as the disease is curable;

(b) the details of the procedure adopted for proper monitoring and regular review of this programme;

(c) the number of patients treated under the said programme in Rajasthan during the last three years; and

(d) the amount spent on the treatment?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA)

(a) Yes Sir. To achieve a success rate of 85% of new sputum positive cases and to detect at least 70% of such cases, Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP), widely known as Directly Observed Treatment-Short Course (DOTS), which is a WHO recommended strategy, is being implemented in the country in a phased manner. About 450 million population has already been covered under the strategy. It is envisaged to cover 800 million population by 2004 and the entire country by 2005. The Project Districts have reported a success rate of more than 80% which means that 8 out of every 10 patients diagnosed and put on treatment under the revised strategy are successfully treated.

Although the targeted success rate is 85%, but attempts are always made to achieve maximum success rate. It may not be possible to achieve 100% success rate for various reasons some of which are:

(i) All patients may not be taking all required dosages under DOTS.

(ii) Defaulting in treatment.

(iii) HIV-TB co-infection or any other associated diseases.

(iv) Improper categorization.

(v) Some patients die during the course of treatment largely on account of late reporting of cases.

(b) Programme data is generated at peripheral health institutions on monthly basis and compiled by the districts every quarter. The DOTS recording system enables monitoring of all indicators of programme performance. These include percentage of chest symptomatics being subjected for sputum microscopy, number of cases detected and initiated on treatment, sputum conversion and treatment outcomes. These quarterly reports on case finding, sputum conversion, treatment outcomes and logistics are received by the States and Central TB Division in Government of India. They are analyzed and regular feed back is given to the Districts and States. A special cadre of staff, Senior Treatment Supervisor (STS) and Senior Tuberculosis Laboratory Supervisor (STLS) have been appointed for carrying out supervisory work at the field. In addition, field visits are made by local supervisory staff, States and Central Government officers. Review meetings are regularly held at District/State/ Central level.

(c) The details of patients treated under the programme in Rajasthan during last three years is as under:

Year	1999	9725	(3 districts)
Year	2000	39890	(31 districts)
Year	2001	84619	(32 districts)

(d) The amounts spent on the Programme in Rajasthan is as under: (Rs. in Lacs)

Year	1999	91.64
Year	2000	726.09
Year	2001	681.28